

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
WESTERN DIVISION
5:12-CV-364-F

SHARRON MARIE GLOVER-
ARMSTEAD, JR.,

Plaintiff,

v.

U.N.C. HEALTH CARE ER, UNIVERSITY
OF N.C. HEALTH CARE SYSTEM,

Defendant.

**ORDER and
MEMORANDUM AND
RECOMMENDATION**

This pro se case is before the court on the motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2) (D.E. 1) by plaintiff Sharron Marie Glover-Armstead, Jr. (“plaintiff”) and for a frivolity review pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). These matters were referred to the undersigned Magistrate Judge, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and (B), respectively.

ORDER ON IN FORMA PAUPERIS MOTION

The court finds that plaintiff has adequately demonstrated her inability to prepay the required court costs. Her motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* is therefore GRANTED.

MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATION ON FRIVOLITY REVIEW

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff’s complaint consists of a 4-page form (D.E. 1-1) completed in handwriting. Plaintiff names the Emergency Department of the University of North Carolina Health Care System¹ as defendant. (Compl. 1, 2). The action appears to arise out of treatment defendant

¹ The court notes that defendant is a hospital system located in Orange County, North Carolina, and plaintiff resides in Durham County, North Carolina. Accordingly, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), proper venue for this case lies in the Middle District of North Carolina and not in this district. Nevertheless, because the court has concluded that the complaint should be dismissed for failure to state a claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii), the issue of improper venue is moot. Further, it is not clear whether it is proper for a court to address, *sua sponte*, the matter of

may have provided to her.² The relief she seeks appears to include: a “presidential pardon of illegal and wrongful involuntary [sic] committment [sic],” “SSI disability reimbursed”; compensation for “bills paid”; compensation for damages for personal injury and property damage; and payment for food, lodging, transportation, and legal expenses. (*Id.* 4) (standard capitalization substituted).

II. DISCUSSION

A. Applicable Legal Standards

The court must dismiss a case brought *in forma pauperis* if the court determines that the action is frivolous or malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i), (ii); *see Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 27 (1992). A complaint is frivolous “where it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). The court is not permitted to dismiss a claim as frivolous merely because the supporting allegations seem unlikely to have occurred. *Denton*, 504 U.S. at 33.

Although in evaluating frivolity a pro se plaintiff’s pleadings are held to “less stringent standards” than those drafted by attorneys, *White v. White*, 886 F.2d 721, 722-23 (4th Cir. 1989), the court is not required to accept a pro se plaintiff’s contentions as true, *Denton*, 504 U.S. at 32. Instead, the court is permitted to “pierce the veil of the complaint’s factual allegations and dismiss those claims whose factual contentions are clearly baseless.” *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327. Such baseless claims include those that describe “fantastic or delusional scenarios.” *Id.* at 328.

improper venue pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1406, especially in conjunction with a frivolity review pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). *See, e.g., Sinwell v. Shapp*, 536 F.2d 15, 19 (3d Cir. 1976) (holding that it is improper to deny *in forma pauperis* status under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 on the grounds of a defect in venue because § 1915 does not expressly authorize review of venue and because venue is an affirmative defense that can be waived).

² Plaintiff has filed ten other cases in this court. (Cases Nos. 5:12-CV-58-D, 5:12-CV-59-FL, 5:12-CV-125-H, 5:12-CV-221-D, 5:12-CV-363-D, 5:12-CV-364-F, 5:12-CV-365-H, 5:12-CV-366-F, 5:13-CV-76-FL, 5:13-CV-177-BO). One of these cases was dismissed as frivolous, two were transferred to the Middle District of North Carolina, and the remaining seven, including the instant case, were referred to the undersigned for decision on *in forma pauperis* motions and for frivolity reviews.

Provided that plaintiff's claims are not clearly baseless, the court must weigh plaintiff's factual allegations in his favor in its frivolity analysis. *Denton*, 504 U.S. at 32. The court must read the complaint carefully to determine if plaintiff has alleged specific facts sufficient to support his claims. *White*, 886 F.2d at 724.

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 8, a pleading that states a claim for relief must contain "a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction . . . [and] a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(1), (2). However, a complaint is insufficient if it offers merely "labels and conclusions," "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action," or "naked assertion[s]" devoid of "further factual enhancement." *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555, 557 (2007) (internal quotation marks omitted)); *see also Todd v. Geneva Convention*, No. 3:08-660-MBS, 2008 WL 1339835, at *6 (D.S.C. 9 Apr. 2008) (holding in review for frivolousness that plaintiff must offer more detail than simply listing conclusory legal terms in order to support a claim).

B. Failure of Plaintiff's Complaint to State a Claim

The court finds plaintiff's statement of her claims to be wholly insufficient to satisfy the pleading requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 8. The complaint is comprised of a rambling and disjointed collection of accusations without supporting facts. While, as indicated, her allegations appear to relate to treatment she received from defendant (Compl. 2-3), that is far from clear. She alleges, for example, the following:

Discrimination prejudice defamation of character humiliation intentional harm, murder (pregnancy) attempted murder. Cruel and unusual punishment forced drugging illegal and wrongful false imprisonment [sic] falsely institutionalized. Illegal and wrongful transport. Federal, federal way rural county state local est bridges. Kidnapping abduction illegal and wrongful injunction abduction slavery! National universal misinformation. Unnecessary medical procedures transferred

to police lockup would not release stated need more test to give diagnosis. Needed Biotin. Pain medicine herbal meds refuse to give. Was pregnant. Body abused by Doctors terrorized tortured. Held against own free will. Denial of rights, denial of Declaration of Independence. Against articles rules regulations of a hospital revenue of human rights against codes of U.S.A./US codes. Denial of medical laws, est.

(Compl. 2-3) (standard capitalization substituted; punctuation original). The complaint fails to explicate, among other things, the precise nature of the alleged wrongdoing of which plaintiff complains, defendant's involvement in it, and the legal basis for the claims purportedly asserted.

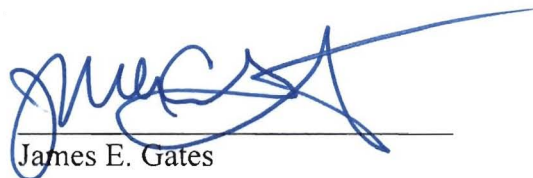
The court concludes that plaintiff's complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Accordingly, it will be recommended that this case be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is RECOMMENDED that this action be DISMISSED.

The Clerk shall send copies of this Memorandum and Recommendation to plaintiff, who shall have until 4 April 2013, or such other time as the court directs, to file written objections. Failure to file timely written objections bars an aggrieved party from receiving a de novo review by the District Judge on an issue covered in the Memorandum and Recommendation and, except upon grounds of plain error, from attacking on appeal the unobjected-to proposed factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the District Judge.

SO ORDERED, this the 21st day of March 2013.


James E. Gates
United States Magistrate Judge